



national plant board



The National Plant Board

The United States is under constant threat from the possible introduction of plant pests and invasive plant species. The nation depends upon an abundant supply of food, fiber, timber and other plant resources. The National Plant Board is an organization of all U.S. state plant regulatory agencies working together to help ensure a wholesome and abundant supply of agricultural products.

(Cover photographs provided by USDA)

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/npb/>

Mission Statement

The National Plant Board (NPB) helps to:

- Ensure an abundant, affordable and safe supply of food, fiber and wood products;
- Ensure an economically viable agricultural industry;
- Maintain natural habitats and the diversity of biological organisms that live in them; and
- Facilitate trade.

Vision

Our vision is on-time, on-quality and on-cost delivery of the governmental services we are responsible for providing. To these ends, we lawfully and collaboratively administer our programs in the most cost-efficient, cost-effective and cost-beneficial manner.

History

The National Plant Board was formed in 1925 with two members from each of four regional plant boards. The Board functioned with these eight members until 1976 when the constitution was amended to give membership to all U.S. states and commonwealth plant regulatory agencies in good standing with their regional boards.

Who are Members?

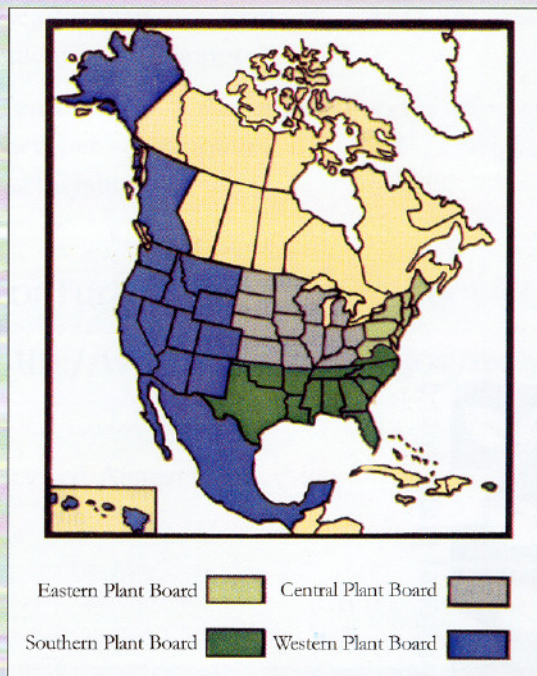
Member agencies are represented on the National Plant Board by their designated plant pest regulatory officials, who usually are from the state or commonwealth Departments of Agriculture. The 50 states and commonwealth of Puerto Rico are organized geographically into four regional plant boards as follows:

The Eastern Plant Board - Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

The Southern Plant Board - Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The Central Plant Board - Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The Western Plant Board - Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Mexico and British Columbia.





▲ Emerald Ash Borer--
MI Department of
Agriculture

➤ Gypsy Moth--
USDA



➤ Japanese
Beetle--
USDA

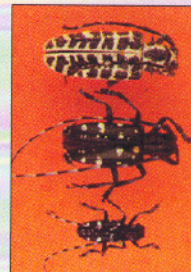


▼ Giant Hogweed--ME Department of Agriculture



▲ Lily Leaf
Beetle--ME
Department of
Agriculture

Asian Longhorned Beetle--
LA State University ▼



◀ Insect Survey--MI Department of Agriculture

➤ Citrus Canker--FL
Department of
Agriculture



➤ Emerald Ash
Borer--MI
Department of
Agriculture



Role of Members

NPB members establish plant regulatory policy at the state or commonwealth level, and cooperate with the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA), the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA APHIS PPQ), the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (USDA FS), and the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service (USDA ARS) to prevent the entry and spread of new plant pests into the U.S. By inspecting

plants and commodities, members provide phytosanitary certification of products for export. Members also serve on technical and advisory committees established by cooperators.

The annual meeting of the National Plant Board normally is held during the third week of August and provides important insight and feedback to federal and state plant protection programs. The meeting site is rotated among the four regional boards. Meetings are open to the public and attended by representatives of member states and cooperating federal agencies and regulated industries.

NPB Leadership

The Board's officers are President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer. The officers usually serve two consecutive one-year terms as follows: two years as Secretary-Treasurer, followed by two years as Vice-President and two years as President.

A 12-member Board of Directors helps ensure biologically sound and impartial federal and state plant protection and quarantine programs, provides advice and recommendations on plant pest matters, and offers guidance to states experiencing plant pest problems. The Board of Directors is composed of three representatives elected by each of the four regional plant boards. The President of the NPB serves as President of the Board of Directors.

The NPB Board of Directors communicates closely with USDA APHIS PPQ management team to provide important knowledge from a state perspective on federal plant protection programs.

NPB Resource Documents

- NPB Quarantine, Nursery Inspection and Certification Guidelines
- Summary of State and Federal Plant Pest Regulations
- Model State Nursery & Plant Pest Laws
- All these resources can be found on the NPB web site:
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/npb/>

Values of the National Plant Board

Achievement - Accomplish and promote the National Plant Board's goals and objectives.

Communication - Facilitate open and timely exchange of information and ideas among all interested and affected parties.

Credibility - Maintain the National Plant Board's reputation as an accountable and productive organization.

Equality and Fairness - Ensure equal opportunity and unbiased treatment of all National Plant Board members, our partners and those we serve.

Knowledge - Develop, acquire and effectively use valid and reliable science based information while employing innovative strategies and modern technologies.

Leadership - Provide clear direction, guidance, and support.

Teamwork - Accomplish tasks through member cooperation and effective partnerships.

For Further Information Contact:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/npb/>

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